

VOLUME 4.

NUMBER 1

**THE ANCIENT FAMILY CLOCK.**

...the picture was the impres- way of him-  
sion. "Help, Gentlemen, I'm falling to break a  
down. The  
ing to that  
no secret to  
one else in  
The said

his eye upon him—<sup>the govern-</sup>ment longer. —  
 acquies, he was condemned did not trust  
 in chance, before his master's Corpeuse be-  
 intended as a practical warn- vation, that the  
 man, whose evil reputation was extreme suffe-  
 rector, not, in fact, to any honest heart,  
 Louis de C— had several such with a full bag  
 when that was  
 should have a

Moreover, that he was of an  
his son on the next morning  
corn, with a message that  
to let him know it, and he  
whenever he wished it.

have a good orchard for the purpose of growing apples and man, and because it is, making of "pulling up stakes" some country where Indian country and falls off readily—as if Indian country was by a bounteous Heaven

no bit of the end of a copper  
plug of tobacco into a ship's

Why are pickpockets longer priggng a wallet  
than a pocket handkerchief?—Because the  
invariable take time.

The said marquis de C----- had several such

opening being satisfied from his own obser-  
vation, that this man was indeed in a state  
of extreme suffering, moreover, that he was of an  
noble heart, sent his son on the next morning  
with a full bag of corn, with a message that  
when it was out to let him know it, and he  
could have corn whenever he wished it.

to run in, or for the purpose of growing  
for hogs, cattle, and man,  
Indian corn is cut off, and because it is, ma-  
people begin to think of "pulling up stakes"  
emigrating to some country where Indian  
grows spontaneously and falls off ready  
dled into their hands—as if Indian corn was  
only article given by a bounteous Heav-

**ABSENCE OF MIND.**—The last case is that of a ship carpenter, who bit of the end of a copper keel, and drove a plug of tobacco into a ship's tom.

**Economy.**—A gentleman in Holland who smokes tobacco, makes the most of it. He chews until the juice is entirely exhausted, when he swallows it into his pipe and smokes it.



ju  
Why am I not a rich man?" said a very  
ent person to us while looking at a splen-  
dour which rattled down Broadway.—  
the equipage of man of wealth—a man  
terday, a *parvenu* in the more fashiona-  
brase, who made fortune suddenly by buy-  
ing and selling them out in lots, and who  
determined by the splendor of his house,  
magnificence of his entertainments, the  
ess and variety of his liversies, his loud  
and consequential air, to show that he did  
belong to the quiet families of some hun-  
dreds of distinction and wealth, who never  
ind by ostentation, or exhibit a heraldry to  
ich they are not entitled. We gazed at sev-  
al of similar growth; the riches which sprung  
over night like Joshua's Gourd—some by  
peculation, others by succession; some by for-  
unate marriages, and some more creditably by  
technical labor and ingenuity. "Why am I not  
rich man?" said my friend "I must purchase  
and some where in the west, or in the moon,—  
no matter where; I must plunge into the current  
of speculation, and swim on to fortune and em-  
inence. I must be rich—every body tries to  
be rich; why shall I not be rich? I am liberal  
in my disposition, hospitable and free. I should  
like to have such a coach and pair—a house of  
corresponding magnificence. I should like to  
throw it open several times yearly, for the gay  
and fashionable throng—I should like you to  
dine twice a week with me, and punish a few  
bottles of old, very old, Madeira. Why am I  
not rich? I deserve to be rich; I must be rich,"  
said he, musing, and at intervals dropping his  
voice, as he slowly withdrew his eyes from the  
cavalcade of coaches and phaetons and whisk-  
ered footmen.  
Hundreds, no doubt, thought as he did; hun-  
reds expressed the same feelings and felt the  
same desires, and all under the delusion that  
money is wealth—that sheer, palpable gold and  
silver constitute riches, and it is under this de-  
lusion that thousands of our citizens are rack-  
ing their brains by night, their thoughts by day,  
tolling and sweating, and managing, and twist-  
ing and turning out of the common, settled or-  
der of things, to get gold and silver, under the  
impression that with their possession they will  
be rich. Statesmen, politicians, nay the govern-  
ment itself, is inoculated with the same ma-  
nia, and if all could succeed, we shall be com-  
pelled to blacken our own boots and wait upon  
ourselves at table. The delusion, however, con-  
sists simply in this—in considering a piece of  
gold the only representative of wealth, and dis-  
regarding what we in ourselves possess, which  
is an equivalent to wealth. We are for the  
most part rich without exactly knowing it. The  
anvil of the blacksmith is to him, with his  
handicraft, a valuable weighty lump of gold—  
he lives by it, and to his mind, habits and wis-  
es, as well as he lives who pays out his eagles  
and half eagles in the market. So with the  
painter—so with the professional man, the sculp-  
ture, the musician, the man of talent, all who  
possess the means of acquiring wealth are ac-  
tually wealthy; for, if temperate and industrious,  
all their faculties are convertible materials into  
wealth—nay, are more valuable and durable and  
available, than the mere man of gold and silver.  
Let such a man swim to the shore from his  
shipwrecked vessel, with the mechanic and man  
of mind, and see who can succeed in earning  
that morsel of bread necessary to sustain life.  
What does the man of princely income do,  
which gives to him so many supposed advanta-  
ges, and open the door to so much mooted hap-  
piness? He rises late—turns day into night—  
cavels his time away in trifling finikin employ-  
ments—drives his horses and dogs—gives  
grand dinners for ostentation, and large parties  
of fashion, and is at best a poor, discontented,  
dyspeptic patrician, respected only for his gold  
and silver and of no possible use to the commu-  
nity. Take the man of moderate means, and  
he employs life as life ought to be employed—  
a mixture of employment and recreation of ra-  
tional pleasure and discreet hospitality; go  
down to what is called the poorer classes, but  
which we call the substantially rich—the hardy  
mechanic, and see how he enjoys life.  
Rising with the sun, his labor does not cease  
until the sun sinks into the west. He returns  
to his little family and snug tenement at night,  
and finds an ample board spread by a frugal  
wife, the smoking steak, the good cup of coffee,  
the white bread and butter, and an appetite  
sharpened by labor. His repast over, he takes  
his chubby boy on his knee, pinches his dirty,  
rosy cheeks, and runs his fingers through his  
matted hair—talks with his wife on household  
affairs, reads the papers, or converses with his  
neighbor on the best means of saving the com-  
monwealth, and when the hour of rest arrives,  
he stretches himself on his hard, but healthily  
bed, and soon his senses are steeped into for-  
getfulness, and his sleep is sweet and sound, un-  
til the shrill clarion of the cock awakes him on  
the morrow to renewed labor.  
But then he has no coach. Has he not? He  
has only to go into the street and hold up his  
finger, and a splendid omnibus and four elegant  
horses drives up to the sidewalk and he jumps  
in—it is his coach while he occupies it, and he  
leaves it when and where he pleases. Can the  
man of gold and silver do more? It is all an  
error, a misconception, a delusion. We are all  
rich when we possess within ourselves the  
means of acquiring wealth. We have no poor  
except the idler and the drunkard.—Noah.

Curious Incident.—A French paper gives  
an account of a curious affair, which occurred  
late in the vicinity of Paris. An old retired  
officer, was attacked with a disease resembling  
lethargy—and soon, apparently, shuffled off his  
mortal coil. His friends were properly affect-  
ed by his death, and made the usual prepara-  
tions for his interment. A company of the na-

tional guard, was also ordered out for the pur-  
pose of rendering to the deceased the military  
honors due to his rank. The body was con-  
veyed to the church where religious services  
were performed—and then to the cemetery,  
where the coffin was deposited in the tomb—  
and the National Guard discharged three vol-  
lies over the bier of the veteran. The explo-  
sion aroused him from his lethargy—and  
being aware of his confined or rather awkward  
situation, he uttered loud cries, to the great  
consternation of his friends, and the National  
Guard. He was, however, soon extricated  
from his unenviable situation and conveyed  
back to his own house, in tolerable good health  
after his nap.

New Coin.—The bungling copper coin of  
this country has always been a nuisance. We  
are glad to learn by the Globe, that it is con-  
templated by the Government to issue three new  
coins to take the place of the one cent piece.—  
They are to be made of a mixture of silver and  
copper; the half cent will be the size of a five  
cent piece, the cent the size of a ten cent piece,  
and the two and a half cent the size of a quar-  
ter dollar.

CONGRESS DEMOCRATS.	
Paris, October 25, 1836.	
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.	
FOR PRESIDENT	
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. York.	
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.	
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.	
For Electors.	
OXFORD	JOSEPH TOBIN.
YORK	SHELDON HOBBS.
LINCOLN	BENJAMIN BURGESS.
KENNEBEC	RUEL WILLIAMS.
WALDO	SAMUEL S. HIGGINS.
SUMMIT	JOHN HAMILTON.
WASHINGTON	SHEPHERD CAREY.
CUMBERLAND	JONATHAN SMITH.
PENNSBURY	WILLIAM THOMPSON.
HATCOCK	JOHN H. JARVIS.

The federal papers in this State, after a good deal  
of kicking and cuffing, are fairly harnessed to Gen. Har-  
rison's coach, and are attempting to drag him up hill.—  
Webster will find a sufficient employment for the whip  
that was recently presented to him if he should attempt  
to start such a team with such a load. Some resisted  
putting on the harness until the last, and now draw ve-  
ry unwillingly. They appear to have indulged in the  
hope that something might turn up which would save  
them from a task which nearly all seem to consider un-  
pleasant and degrading. They have the sympathy if  
not the support of their readers, for while these papers  
feel themselves bound to their party obligations to yield  
a reluctant support to Gen. Harrison's pretensions, the  
more respectable and intelligent of the party do not hesi-  
tate to avow their opinion of his unfitness for the office  
and the utter hopelessness of all the attempts making to  
defeat Van Buren's election. There are others who pro-  
fess to entertain a hope of defeating an election by the  
people and who will give their votes and support to the  
Harrison ticket, yet acknowledge that they do not con-  
sider him a suitable person for the office, but trust that  
if he could be elected he would get along with the assis-  
tance of his friends. This is the popularity of the op-  
position candidate among his friends. Such is the enthu-  
siasm of his supporters here. If there are any doubtful  
or wavering will they vote for such a man? Will they  
help those who are themselves distrustful of their man  
and doubtful of the wisdom of their course? Such are  
not the principles by which our independent yeomanry  
are guided. They will not exert themselves to bring  
about a change when all the chances are against them.  
To the supporters of the present administration, who are  
identified with its principles and measures the prospect  
is cheering and full of encouragement. They may anti-  
cipate the continued and on ward progress of the cause  
of the people, and the rights of mankind, until aristo-  
cratic combinations and wealthy monopolies shall cease  
to rule and oppress the community.

The intelligence of the elections that have recently  
been held or are now going on are of the most cheering  
character to the friends of democracy, and are daily vi-  
olating the electioneering boasts and calumnies of the  
federal press. Pennsylvania remains true to the good  
old cause and is triumphing over all the obstacles inter-  
posed either by the opposition or the treachery of pre-  
tended friends. In New Jersey, Mississippi, and Ala-  
bama, the returns are highly favorable and all confirm  
our hopes and expectations of a great democratic triumph  
at the elections in November.

The civil and military character of Gen. Harrison ap-  
pears to be so well understood by the opposition, that  
they will support him here, with reluctance if at all,  
therefore we need not trouble ourselves with any re-  
marks about him, through fears lest they should be re-  
sented into his support. If he cannot command the ap-  
probation of his friends, he will hardly win those to his  
favor who oppose him from principle, and who could not  
consistently give him their votes even if he were as great  
a hero and eminent a civilian as his most ardent admirers  
wish him to be. We look upon the struggle of the op-  
position to be one of desperation. Their leaders would  
undoubtedly prefer Webster or Clay but they cannot  
drive their followers to their support. They have there-  
fore taken up Gen. Harrison as a man less known, and  
therefore likely to be less obnoxious. We presume there  
would be no difference in the principles and measures  
of an administration conducted by Gen. Harrison, or  
Webster, or Clay. No one questions the talents or ca-  
pacity of the two latter gentlemen, but their principles  
are too obnoxious for them to gain the undivided support  
even of the opposition. How can they expect to succeed  
with the same principles united to far inferior qualifi-  
cations? They will succeed in being defeated.

Better and better from  
PENNSYLVANIA!  
The returns from Pennsylvania come in  
stronger and stronger for the democratic party.  
The federalists are not only rowed up Salt River,  
but fairly "exhausted," "exhausted," "exhausted,"  
"squaddled." The Boston Post says—"Out of  
the eighteen Congressional Districts heard from,  
the democrats have chosen THIRTEEN, and the  
poor whiggies only five—in the 10th Dis-  
trict, now represented by Clark, whig, the op-  
position candidate has been tipped over, and  
Riley, a sound Democrat, elected. In the 12th  
now represented by Chambers, whig, Sheffer,  
democrat, has succeeded. The whigs have

tried to hold on to the 3d District, but Harper,  
democrat, is chosen by nearly 100 majority.—  
The election of Muhlenberg in the 9th is a great  
triumph—the whigs exerted all their power here,  
and even run a Van Buren man, a member of  
the Baltimore Convention—but it was no go—  
they were dashed completely."

From the Pennsylvania of Saturday.  
STILL VICTORIOUS!  
DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT!!  
"Our banner streams in light!"  
"The news of victory after victory comes in  
upon us from every part of the state in an un-  
broken current. Never was there a series of  
more continued success. The enemy do not  
find a 'straw' to grasp at as they are buried un-  
der the wave of popular indignation, and their  
'organs' stand silent with dismay and astonish-  
ment."

The result will be very nearly as follows:—  
In the state House of Representatives the friends  
of Van Buren and Democracy will have about  
75 out of the 100 members. They will have all  
the new Senators, and 20 of the 28 members of  
Congress, making a gain of 3. This, we take  
it, is a pretty fair business in the wholesale way,  
especially for Van Burenites, who have so often,  
according to the whig accounts, been dead and  
buried. There is some little vitality yet, al-  
though we are somewhat "fatigued with victory."

Dchester County shows between 500 and 600  
democratic gain since last year. York County  
has gone right by about 1000 majority. In  
Bedford the entire democratic ticket has suc-  
ceeded, with the exception of the County Com-  
missioner. In Millfin the democratic majority  
is 275 larger than ever before given. West-  
moreland 1600 dem. majority will give 3000  
for Van Buren. Perry and Lycoming Coun-  
ties both democratic to the back bone. Hun-  
tington, do.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.	
Dem.	Fed.
1st District, Paynter.	
2d "	Sergeant and Toland,
3d "	Harper,
4th "	Darlington, Potts, Da- vies.
5th "	Fry,
6th "	Morris,
7th "	Wagner,
8th "	Hubley,
9th "	Muhlenberg,
10th "	Reiley,
11th "	Logan,
12th "	Shaffer,
13th "	McLure,
15th "	Potter,
16th "	Hammond,
18th "	Mann,

New Jersey.—There is a tie in The Coun-  
cil, and a democratic majority of 12 in the  
House.

ELECTION RETURNS.  
PENNSYLVANIA continues to come in  
well—we shall soon be able to give complete re-  
turns—the state is as sure for Van Buren as  
any other in the Union.

NEW JERSEY.—The Trenton State Ga-  
zette of Friday puts down the Assembly man  
from Cape May as a democrat. The parties  
will probably stand thus: Council, fed. 7, dem.  
7; Assembly, fed. 18; dem. 32. This will  
give us 14 majority in joint ballot.

P. S. The Express notices a rumor that a  
democratic councilman is elected in Cape May.  
If this is so, we have a majority in the Coun-  
cil. The news, however, comes from a bad  
source.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—An extra from  
the Augusta Sentinel, dated Oct. 9, 1836, gives  
returns from thirty-eight counties, which furnish  
the following aggregates:

Highest State Rights, (fed)	16,430
Highest Union, (dem.)	15,370
	1,060

Delaware.—The Williamton Watchman of  
Friday says—  
VAN BUREN AND JOHNSON TRI-  
UMPHANT.

An election took place in this city on Thurs-  
day last, for members of the City Council, and  
the result is a more decided triumph of the  
friends of the administration, than was ever be-  
fore obtained at a city election.

The Gazette, of Monday the 10th inst. con-  
tained an electioneering letter from New York,  
which said—  
"AS GOES PENNSYLVANIA, SO  
GOES NEW YORK, RELY UPON  
THAT."

Pennsylvania has gone for Democracy, up  
to the hilt, and the Gazette, honest soul, will  
now, we presume, eat its words, or swear it  
never said so.—Argus.

From the Bangor Republican.  
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.  
In less than one month the democracy of  
Maine will be called upon for a renewed ex-  
pression of their approbation of the great and  
vitally important principles which have been  
exemplified by the present Administration, and  
to show to the enemies of free governments  
their abhorrence of the debasing doctrines of  
"lordly right and kingly rule." It should be  
remembered by every democrat, that it is not  
enough to know that their star is in the ascen-  
dant, that their cause and principles have tri-  
umphed for the last eight years in the national  
administration—the same cause and principles  
must still be cherished, supported and defended,  
and apathy and inaction will soon lose the van-  
tage ground gained and defended by many a  
hard fought battle. In this contest for prin-  
ciples and time hallowed institutions, every true

friend of our beloved country has an important  
part to act, and should feel his individual respon-  
sibility.

We trust the democracy of this State will  
feel the importance of performing their work  
well in the approaching contest. Feeble ef-  
forts and half exerted energies are not sufficient  
for the occasion; every nerve and sinew should  
be called into exercise to show that our cause  
is worth all that we can do to support it. We  
can carry our Electors by unprecedented ma-  
jorities—we owe it to our candidates, to our-  
selves, and to our friends abroad, to rally in full  
strength—and what support are our principles  
not worth? Defeat we fear not with the ordi-  
nary zeal of our party; but a victory simply is  
not enough—we must not only worst our oppo-  
nents, but drive them with their petticoat  
banner and black cockades into complete con-  
fusion.

The opposition to the Baltimore candidates  
comes from a most unique coalition, the fac-  
tious of the *flag and party*, that was. It is com-  
posed of more dribbles of used up factions, than  
there are quills on a porcupine's back, with as  
many subdividing interests in view after accom-  
plishing the first great purpose of defeating the  
People's candidates, as there are leaders to the  
fragment party. No wonder that the Electors  
supported by such a party should be left un-  
pledged, for it would be impossible to make up  
a list pledged to anything but to oppose the  
principles and candidates of the democratic party.  
The avowed object of the opposition is to  
stifle the voice of the people, to prevent the  
people from choosing their next President, as  
was the case when J. Q. Adams was smuggled  
into the office against the wishes of the people.  
He was a minority President and received a  
and intrigued with him, merited reward, the re-  
ward the people always bestow upon those who  
strike at their right of uncontrolled suffrage. The  
people will not soon forget the lesson derived  
from the bargain made between Adams and  
Clay, and the attending occurrences. To carry  
a Presidential election to the House of Rep-  
resentatives, is virtually to take the election  
from those to whom it belongs. The opposi-  
tion no more expect to elect Harrison, than  
White or Webster; but they derive some com-  
fort from a faint hope indulged that they can  
prevent Van Buren's election and take from the  
people the right of making their own President.  
The plan will be defeated by those who under-  
stand its injustice, and have the power and will  
to baffle the designs of those who conceiv-  
ed it.

Mr. Madison.—We have just seen the Whigs  
of Boston in a body, (except Mr. Webster, who  
who staid away) eulogize Madison, and heap  
honors on his blessed memory. What did these  
same men say of James Madison when he was  
President of the United States? Listen to one  
of the Boston-Federal papers, as a sample of  
volumes of the same sort of abuse.

[From the Boston Gazette of Sept. 15, 1814.]  
"To James Madison: Covered with disgrace  
and surrounded by despair, you have now no  
where to look for help, but praying to the Al-  
mighty to work a miracle in your favor. You  
must be *more than a maniac* to suppose that  
any exertion of yours or your pretended friends  
can save you or your country from ruin. A  
living monument of disgrace, what then remains  
for you to do? Resign your office as soon as  
Congress meets, and retire into private life, and  
no more expose your imbecility to the world  
or your miserable policies for your country's  
ruin."

Two years after this, the illustrious Madison  
retired to private life, at the end of his second  
Presidential term. He remained there, till the  
day of his death, nothing changed, and uphold-  
ing to the last the principles and measures of  
his Administration. He has died, and we have  
seen his Boston enemies in 1814, now paying  
honors to his memory, as one of the great fathers  
and saviors of the very country they said his  
imbecility and miserable policies were going to  
ruin.—Boston Ad.

Federal Consistency. It has been the cry  
of the federal party, ever since Gen. Jackson  
has been in office, that "proscription" was ex-  
ercised by the administration, because friends,  
instead of opponents were preferred for office—  
and nobody has been louder in their complaints  
than the friends of Gov. Everett. Now to show  
the consistency of these folks read the following  
from the Boston Daily Advertiser, Gov. Ever-  
ett's official organ:

"We of course do not mean to express an  
opinion that Gov. Everett would, in any ordi-  
nary political appointment, give an office to a  
Van Buren man, to the exclusion of a candi-  
date equally well qualified, belonging to the po-  
litical party by which he is himself supported.  
Nobody can suppose him to be so imperfectly  
acquainted with the duties of his station, as to  
adopt so absurd a course."

Of course it is not expected that Gov. Ever-  
ett would "adopt so absurd a course," as to ap-  
point a "Van Buren man" to any office, and yet  
they have made great complaint because Gen.  
Jackson, would not appoint his opponents, to  
the exclusion of a candidate equally well qual-  
ified belonging to the political party by which  
he is himself supported." Gen. Jackson they  
said ought not to be the President of a party—  
but of the whole country; but Gov. Everett can  
very consistently be the Governor of a party,  
and according to the Daily Advertiser, it would  
be "absurd" for him to be otherwise.

N. H. Patriot.  
One John Burr has been committed to prison at Ma-  
rietta, Ohio, for stealing the cushions of the 2d Presby-  
terian church, at that place, and carrying off the pulpit.

More Nic Biddling.—It is stated that Bid-  
dle is buying up the notes of the State Bank  
for the purpose of making runs upon them, com-  
pelling them to press their customers in turn,  
and thereby creating a panic to subvert the  
ends of his party. This statement is confirmed  
by Bicknell's Reporter, a print which has long  
been a supporter of the Bank and Biddle, but  
seems at length inclined to resist his attempt to  
destroy the State Institutions. Bicknell's Re-  
porter states—"It was, sometime since, men-  
tioned to us by a respectable citizen, that the  
Bank was then actually engaged in discounting  
the notes of other Banks, in other words, of  
transacting the business of an exchange broker."  
Bicknell, discrediting this statement at first, sent  
a note of inquiry to Biddle, respecting the truth  
of the report, but received no answer. Silence,  
therefore, seems to be an acknowledgement of  
the fact. The Globe remarks, that there is a  
double motive, for the exercise of this tremen-  
dous power, with which Biddle is armed. His  
political friends consider it a propitious time to  
press the banks and the people in Ohio, by the  
hand of the bank, and so drive the people to  
the polls against the administration, under the  
influence of the artificial panic, contrived by the  
bank. The moral men and speculators, Bid-  
dle's political and commercial retainers, have a  
deep interest in the reduction of the price of  
Western produce, that they may buy it cheap  
under the panic, and sell it dear when it is  
over.

Scripture Revivified.—We copy from the  
Eastern Republican, an article upon exceed-  
ingly important question—what shall be done  
with that portion of the surplus revenue, if any,  
that may be deposited with this state? The  
plan of depositing the money with the several  
towns is liable to the objection mentioned by  
the Republican, viz: that it would be difficult  
to enforce its repayment to the state. The ob-  
jection would, however, be in a great measure  
obviated, if the deposit should be made with  
towns as we conceive it might be, on the same  
terms on which it is to be made with the state.  
We do not conceive that the state has any right  
strictly speaking, to expend the deposit, tho'  
it may appropriate the interest that accrues  
from it. The towns should, in like man-ner, be  
prevented from expending their deposit, and  
we think, that the appropriation of the interest  
should be to the same object throughout the  
state, and regulated by a general law. We are  
not, however, at all tenacious of our first views  
on the subject. It is a subject on which, as the  
Republican justly remarks, there may be much  
difference of opinion honestly entertained, and  
it should be handled, therefore, in a spirit com-  
promise. The cardinal points, however, 1st,  
that the money be not expended—and 2nd, that  
the disposition, whatever it may be, which is  
made of it by the Legislature, be fair, equal,  
without favoritism and without corruption, we  
can never yield.

The plan of the Republican, seems to be,  
for the state to invest the money and divide the  
interest among the several towns. If a plan can  
be devised, by which the state can loan the  
money, without favoritism, and still with a cer-  
tainty of its prompt repayment, will appear  
to us vastly less questionable than at present.

A plan presented by the Argus is to deposit  
the money with the towns on the same terms on  
which it is deposited with the state—the towns  
to make what use of it they see fit, being liable  
of course, for its repayment to the state.

The plan proposed sometime since, by us,  
was to deposit the money with the several  
towns on the same terms with which it is de-  
posited with the state—the towns to be author-  
ized, not to expend but to invest the money,  
and appropriate the interest only, to the purpose  
of the school fund.

To all these plans, and as we believe, to any  
other that can be suggested, there are serious  
objections. The whole thing is objectionable  
from beginning to end. The money, and any  
disposition that can be made of it, is, and must  
be tainted with the original sin of collecting  
it from the people faster than it was wanted,  
and then sending it out as an emissary of cor-  
ruption among the states, because, it could not  
be usefully expended as fast as it accumulated!  
Its best course will be but a choice of evils—  
consent to a lesser (we wish we could say, a  
small) evil for the sake of avoiding a greater  
one.—Age.

LOWER CANADA.—THE CRISIS.  
We are in possession of the Quebec papers  
of Saturday, and Montreal of Monday. The  
House of Assembly, after an extended and ex-  
citing debate, has adopted an answer to the  
King's reply to the address of last session, which  
brings the difficulties between the popular and  
conservative parties of the government to a  
crisis. The address does not allow the minis-  
ter's assumption, that their proceedings in the  
last session, arose from misapprehension, but  
persists in all former demands, and in the reso-  
lution to withhold all supplies, and to cease the  
exercise of all legislative functions, until those  
demands are granted. Among these demands  
are some to which the parent government can  
never assent—at least not until the constitution  
of that government shall have undergone a rad-  
ical change. Of course Lord Gosford has no  
alternative but to dissolve the Parliament.—  
The Quebec Mercury adds of the answer of the  
House:—

A clearly shows that no good can result from  
the authorities in Downing street continuing to  
bandy words with these agitators; they must  
be vigorously and promptly, for greater evils  
will arise from following a system of "insinua-  
tion, parley, and base treachery," than from a manly  
resistance to the revolutionary spirit which is



how arrayed against the government and constitution as it present exists. The address concludes with some favorable expressions toward the governor, personally, which his excellency can hardly receive as a compliment coming they do, at the tail of a tirade against the measures which his lordship's friends have adopted in regard to this colony.

The Montreal Courier says :—

The crisis may now, therefore, be said to have arrived. We are glad of it, and would call upon all who dissent from the party proceedings of the House or Assembly, and those who scorn to be slaves of a national faction, to consider well what energetic measures they must now adopt for their own and their country's interest. Something must be done.

thing off. The number of troops here is about 3000.

Speaking of the treatment of himself and his companions who were prisoners, the writer says—"We are taken into the streets every day by a strong guard, and made to sweep them like slaves. Their intention in the first place was to starve us to death in a small prison guarded by 800 soldiers. They have never given us a mouthful of vituals since we have been their prisoners. We are indebted to the citizens of this place for our food and clothes ever since we have been here."

fused the war portfolio, and that it has been offered to Gen. Sebastiani. M. Guilleminot is said to have refused the embassy to Madrid, but the Journal des Debats affirms positively, that an ambassador has been appointed. The news from Spain is not of moment.—Don Carlos has placed himself, army, and Kingdom under the special protection of the Virgin Mary.

**Unparalleled Speed.**—We have heard it stated, that the locomotive Taunton, on the Taunton Branch Rail Road, performed the distance to the Providence road, *eleven miles in just eleven minutes*—a mile a minute. If this be correct, it is the greatest speed we remember to have seen chronicled in this country.—

**MARRIED.**  
In this town, by J. G. Cole, Esq. Mr. Simon S. Stevens, of this town, to Mrs. Mary C. Felton, of Ouluham, Mass.  
In Winthrop, on Sunday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Ingraham, Mr. Joseph Wood to Miss Sirmantha Snell.  
In Brunswick, Mr. Elias D. Pierce to Miss Mary A. Beard.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of October the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and

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At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

IN the petition of Benjamin Fifeild, Executor of the last will and testament of John H. Frye, late of Frysling, in the County of Oxford, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, and that the

**Supplement to the Globe.**  
Prospectus of the Congressional Globe :  
Appendix.

FROM the experiment we have made it is agreed that the patronage of the country will support our annual publication of the proceedings and speeches made in Congress. We therefore propose to prepare the design and confidently hope to improve and perfect it. In giving, from week to week, a succinct and clear report of the proceedings of both branches of Congress, a brief and condensed report of the substance of the remarks of each speaker, using the precise words upon the main points touched upon by the speakers, and upon all important questions, and concluding the volume after the adjournment, with an Index for reference, a great deal will be towards giving an accurate parliamentary history of the proceedings of Congress.

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The Election.—'Bring us no more reports!—Dauphin and Lebanon, York and Delaware, Adams and Franklin, and Union counties have gone against us, as report says; Stevens is defeated in Adams and New Middletown in Union.

The radicals have the legislature beyond a doubt, and by so large a majority that nothing but the veto power can resist them; whether they will attempt to carry any measure which will render the exercise of this power necessary, remains to be seen; if they should, we rely upon the firmness of the Governor to meet the crises and sustain the interests of the State.

Harrisburg does not essentially vary from the recent inspectors election—a small Yan Buren majority.

The National Gazette says—  
'There is little doubt that a considerable majority of the new Legislature and of the Pennsylvania delegation to the next Congress will entertain opinion favorable to the pretensions of Mr. Lincoln.

placed at the "serpent of fire," as they thought. When opposite the valiant army, the engineer let off a terrific blast of steam, and the cavalry wheeled and fled. The infantry broke their lines, dropped their muskets, and followed in the retreat, and the steamboat was miles away before the soldiery could be rallied to fire again. Indeed it was with the utmost difficulty they could be prevailed upon to approach the banks of the river at all, and when they did so it was with fear and trembling.

—○○—

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

PAKKER GREENOUGH, Esq. of Portland, Inspector of Hops for the County of Cumberland.

JAMES WALKER, Jr. of Fryburg, Inspector of Hops for the County of Oxford.

JOSHUA CARPENTER, Esq. of Bangor, Sheriff, and EBENEZER G. RAWSON, of Bangor, County Commissioner for the County of Penobscot.

rendered a character which will long be held in grateful  
 remembrance, and which will be the more so, as he died  
 faithful, and all situations in which she moved—  
 ever sustained in her death an husband and family  
 neighbors and friends will long lament one endeared  
 to them for her charity, kindness, and affection.—[Con-  
 cludes.] Mrs. Hannah Hurd, wife of Virgil  
 in Bath, Mr. Benjamin B. Donnell, aged 29.

**Wanted.**  
 2 GIRLS wanted immediately by the subscriber  
 as apprentices to the tailoring business.  
 J. H. SHACKLEY.  
 Norway Village, Oct. 15, 1836.

**BOOKS! BOOKS!!**  
 Just received at the Oxford Bookstore—  
 CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY; or the connection of Sci-  
 ence and Philosophy with Religion, illustrated by  
 THE IMPROVEMENT OF SOCIETY, by the Advancement  
 of KNOWLEDGE; or an illustration of the Divisions  
 of Science, which result from a more general dissemination  
 of science, and the information among all Ranks; and  
 concluded with engravings.  
 PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION; or an illustration of  
 the Laws of the Universe,

may appear, in said county, three weeks successively, that the petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
Court, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

in Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty.

On the petition of Josiah Dingley administrator of the estate of Hezekiah Pike, late of Paris, in said county, deceased, to pay the sum of the personal estate of said deceased in and out of the sum of the personal estate of said deceased at the time of his death, by the sum of three hundred and sixty dollars, and praying for a license to sell said country and town of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

ordered,

that the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this to be published three weeks successively in the County of Oxford, on the eighth day of October in said county, in said county, three weeks successively in the County of Oxford, on the eighth day of October in said county, and there cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
Court, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

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STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
Court, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

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The Globe says—So far, we see nothing to augurs danger to the republican cause.—There is a great falling off in the vote on both sides; but there is no change that threatens to shake the balance of parties adjusted at the last election.

**Georgia.**—Twenty-four counties have been taken from in Georgin, out of the sixty-six.—We think there is no doubt but the democrats carried the state by a considerable majority.—The Journal of Commerce, whig, calculates at 15,000.

**New Jersey good as new.**—The democrats carried the state by a large majority.—Whig papers say the Legislature will stand at council 7 to 7, and in the assembly 32 members to 18 whigs.—Rest.

ow come Pennsylvania and New Jersey, though the whigs have not indeed tri-  
 umphed, they have notwithstanding made great  
 gains upon the tory party—and still because  
 the party have not lost ALL, they cry out "three  
 to three for Pennsylvania!" And these  
 are their speciousness of tory victories!"

Gazette.

the Gazette has a larger fund of cool impu-

than any other single establishment in the United States. No other paper would have the effrontery to claim that the federalists made "inroads" upon the democratic principle in Pennsylvania when it is well known to everyone who reads that the latter have gained members of Congress, as far as heard of, and carried the State by an increased majority in 1832, when the democratic majority upwards of TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND.

The result of the Pennsylvania election is a specimen of democratic victories—and of the manner in which they are effected in this country. It is a candid evidence of the progress of the democratic principle, and of the success of the democratic cause.

MEXICO.—The difficulties in Mexico do not seem likely to abate. A letter from one of the Texan prisoners at Matamoros, dated the last of April, says:—  
There appears to be a great disturbance among the Mexican troops quartered at this place. The night all the artillery were loaded, and everything prepared for action. These preparations are not for a foreign enemy, but for an enemy among themselves. It is supposed that will soon be split in this city. There are a number of generals and many other officers—all aspiring men. It is thought they will fight among themselves. Ret.

are going on in the interior. How many different parties there are among them, it is hard to find out, but it is supposed there are as many as there are Generals in the Mexican government. The army here is very poor; no money, no provisions. They have expected reinforcements, supplies and reinforcements from the United States for the last three months, but the revolution has not yet been suppressed, and the United States has not yet sent any more troops.

were gone, never to return, and that the last  
and wizard which were to be sacrificed  
the new world, had perished on Salem Hill,  
a most grave and serious one—with which  
ardly knew how to deal, as no such indic-  
has been found against him since he was  
bar. He said, however, he would not  
skeptical or disrespectful to his pilgrim  
sters, as positively to deny the existence of  
ors, enchanters, charmers, &c. for he  
upon no less authority than that of the  
ed Sigmund, Scheretzius, Paracelsus,  
scribanus, and many others, who had  
communion with such spirits, that they had  
ed, and he would not deny that they now  
being in many parts of the world—but,  
and supposed that they would be

and banished from our portion of it. He that Hellogabulus and Julian the apostate, a magic, and that one of the kings of men, had an enchanted cap, by the potency of which, and some magical mummeries, he could raise and spirits—trouble the air and make the below where he listeth. The magicians only raise storms and tempests, but by charms and philters which they use,—enemies friends, enforce love, tell any where and who his friends are,—make men eloquent, and victorious in battle,—in the ancient monomachies and combats, combatants before they entered the lists, divested of their magical charms—particularly as were proof against the rapier's &c. Now, he would not pretend to do the magician of Kinderhook, possessed of charms and philters; but he thought, as he had always used his wand for benefit and glory of his country, he would be better chief magistrate on that account, might he would require some acquaintance with the black art to converse with the

of his enemies. He said, he once of derision, heard a lawyer of Kentucky, arrived some celebrity from being a butcher knife, which he never could acquire by retailing upon the floor of the coarse wit, hackneyed jests and (of the tap room), compared Mr. Van to the "flying Dutchman;" and he there was as much truth as wit in the oar; for he had soared upon the vigor of wit, from the plough in his father's second highest office in the republic, his flight was still onward and upward, though he would not stop soaring, until he reached the highest pinnacle of human life.

DOCTOR MARSHALL'S  
 Catarrh & Headache  
**SNUFF.**  
 S Snuff is superior to any thing known, for re-  
 moving the catarrhus disease, the Catarrh, and  
 cold in the Head, and Headache. It opens the  
 all obstructions, strengthens the system, and gives  
 action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free  
 of deleterious in its composition—has a sweet  
 flavor, and its immediate effect, after being in-  
 creased—PRICE, 50 cts. per Bottle.

DOCT. MARSHALL'S  
 etable Indian Black  
 ST. CATER

[illegible]

**A. R. Robinson,**  
DEALER IN  
**GOODS, & GROCERIES,**  
AND  
**Wholesale Family Produce.**  
Situated, opposite Head Central Wharf.  
Is desirous of obtaining good bargains will  
in an effort to call.  
Oct. 17, 1836. 3m1a5

Part of **Attache** head at **Paris**, within and for the  
of **Oxford**, on the eighteenth day of October in  
of our **Lord** **Christian** **and** **Marriage**.  
**JOSEPH WILLIS** **Gumdin** of **Lucin** **W. Greenwood**  
**John** **F. Greenwood**, minor children of **Verres Greenwood**,  
deceased in said County, deceased, having presented  
and account of guardianship of the estate of said minors,  
do, said **Gumdin** give notice to all persons interest-  
ing in a copy of this order to be published three weeks  
before the day of the next **General** **Assembly** to be  
held at a **Public** **Court** **in** **Paris**, that they  
may be heard on the said petition on the first day of  
the fourth Tuesday of November next at **Paris**, in said  
County, and shew cause if any they have, why the same  
may be allowed.

**STEPHEN EMERY**, Judge.  
Cuppy, Attest—**Joseph Cole**, Register.

Wherefore hereby give public notice to all concerned,  
that he has been appointed to take upon himself  
the duties of **Administrator** of the estate of said

**ELIAS BISBEE,**  
in the county of Oxford, deceased by giving  
his last decrees—hereby requests all persons who  
may have said deceased's estate to make immediate  
payment to the undersigned, to exhibit to him  
all the documents thereon, to exhibit the sum to  
Oct. 18, 1836. **WILLIAM H. DYKES.**  
#3w11

whereby hereby gives public notice to all concerned,  
that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself  
the execution of the last Will and Testament of  
**BENJAMIN NILES,**  
deceased in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond  
for the due discharge of the said duties, and by giving bond  
to receive of the said estate, all persons indebted  
to the said deceased, to make immediate payment; and  
to exhibit to him all the documents thereon, to exhibit the sum to  
Oct. 18, 1836. **JAMES NILES.**  
#3w11

whereby hereby gives public notice to all concerned,  
that he has been duly appointed and taken upon him-  
self the execution of the last Will and Testament of  
**SIMEON BUCKNELL,**  
deceased in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving  
bond for the due discharge of the said duties, and by giving  
bond to receive of the said estate, all persons indebted  
to the said deceased, to make immediate payment; and  
to exhibit to him all the documents thereon, to exhibit the sum to  
Oct. 18, 1836. **SIMEON BUCKNELL.**  
#3w11

whereby hereby gives public notice to all concerned,  
that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of  
the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, to receive of the said  
estate, all persons indebted to the said deceased, to make immediate  
payment; and to exhibit to him all the documents thereon, to exhibit the sum to  
Oct. 18, 1836. **SIMEON BUCKNELL.**  
#3w11

**LIVIER GRISWOLD,**  
in the county of Oxford, Physian, deceased,  
at this day directs—That he therefore remits all per-  
sons to this deceased's estate to make immediate pay-  
ment to him who have any demands thereon, to exhibit  
his IS, 1866. WM. P. FESSENDEN. Sw't

and hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that  
he has appointed and taken upon himself the trust of  
on the estate of  
**ABRAHAM GRISWOLD,**  
in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving  
his directs—That he therefore remits all per-  
sons to this deceased's estate to make immediate pay-  
ment to him who have any demands thereon, to exhibit  
his IS, 1866. WM. P. FESSENDEN. Sw't

and hereby gives public notice to all concerned,  
that he has appointed and taken upon himself the  
trust of on the estate of

The same to those who have any demands thereon, to  
 the same in the name of JAMES HERSTY, Jr.  
 ny. Oct. 18, 1836. \*3w11

**ONE CENT REWARD!!!!**  
 The subscriber an indented ap-  
 prentice by the name of DIANEY TURNER. This is  
 paid all persons from treating or harboring her, as  
 pay no debts of her, contriving or harboring her, as  
 never sold apprentice to the subscriber or to anyone  
 more, free from cost, shall receive the above-  
 mentioned, Oct 17, 1836. \*3w11  
 ISAAC BRIGGS.

**A Card.**  
 The subscriber is happy to improve this opportunity  
 to his most grateful acknowledgments to the  
 citizens of South Paris and vicinity for their very  
 strenuous effort and share in this place—hoping  
 he may receive a constant of them to sustain  
 in N. Y.

Keweenaw Village, formerly occupied by Mr.  
 rocket, which has just received a large and  
 assortment of European and Domestic  
**1. GOODS, Groceries and**  
**Hard Ware,**  
 offers on terms as liberal as can be found any-  
 where.  
**CASH BUTS GOODS for SMALL PROFIT.**  
 which he is now opening comprises in part  
 the following:  
**Broadcloths,**  
 Brown, Dabiti, Green, B. Green, Invisible.  
 Green, &c.  
**Cassimeres**  
 of all grades and qualities from 7s. 6d. to 21s.  
**Buckskins,**  
 Striped, Plaided, Drab, Black, Blue, &c.  
**Vestings,**  
 Plaid Silk, Figur'd, White, and Marasales, of  
 various kinds; Plain Silk Velvet do.  
**Silks,**  
 Green, Velvet, Sarasettes, Florences, Ribbons;  
 Laces, Blond and Gauze Veil; Gingham;  
 Ginghams, Merino and Thibet Shawls, Fancy  
 Sewing Silk do. H.D.R.FS. of all kinds,  
**Merlones**  
 of all colours & prices from 4s. to 8s. per yd.  
**Calicoes,**  
 of all kinds, English, French, and American.

...dark style, from 10 to 40 cents,  
 hats, coats, warranted.  
 Hirdings, Gloves, Hosiery, Needles, Pins, and  
 all of dry goods usually found in city stores.  
**Crockery Ware.**  
 First quality, Fancy, Printed, and Common,  
 splendid assortment; and a variety of other  
 numerous to mention, usually kept in a va-  
 rious parts of the city. The subscriber is determined to  
 sell for cash or in exchange for produce; con-  
 sidering that the stock which he is now opening  
 will give good satisfaction to the commu-  
 nity, and he will most respectfully invite them  
 to call, and price his goods.  
**CYRUS THAYER.**  
 No. 11  
 if 10  
 12 1/2 cents per yard.  
**More New Books.**  
 Received and for Sale at the Oxford Book-  
 Store,  
 DAYS OF DECEMBER.

which is

throughout the Republic have cut every place, in

Commons, from the Senate. It is stated, that Marshal Soult has received the above  
 Dec 3, 1836

RE or P.  
 for themselves.  
 WORK YOUNG LADIES as apprentices.  
 business.  
 3m\*  
 for the County  
 estate of SAM-  
 county's all po-  
 said Bartlett.  
 Rumford, O.

of Oxford, Guardian of the person and  
UEL BARTLETT of Rumlford in said  
persons are forbid trusting or trading with  
AARON GRHAM.  
October 10, 1826.

ATE SHELLS, & SPERMACETI  
W. E. GOODNOW,  
Village, Oct. 4, 1880



